

WASHINGTON SENTINEL.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900

NO 31

VOL. XXVII.

Washington Sentinel,

Published and Edited by

LOUIS SCHADE.

APPEARS EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS

\$3 per year for single copy sent by mail to subscribers, payable in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, one inch, \$1.50; second and subsequent, 75 cents. Liberal deductions made for annual advertisements. Special notices 25 cents a line.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in not later than 12 o'clock noon on Thursday.

Office: No. 600 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Sample copies mailed upon application. Address: Louis Schade, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Bryan on Imperialism.

Hon. William J. Bryan's argument against imperialism in his speech at Music Hall, Baltimore, Saturday evening was eloquent and convincing. The principal reasons for the adoption of this policy by the Republican party, he believes, could be summarized in the declaration that "there is money in it; that God is in it, and that we are in it and can't get out." When an imperialist declares the new policy will pay, declared Mr. Bryan, he is compelled to put a money value on each American life that is sacrificed in the effort to conquer the Filipinos. "I dare you to put a money value on an American life. When a boy dies for liberty his mother thanks God that she has borne a son for so noble a sacrifice; but where is the mother who will rear a boy to exchange for Oriental trade at so much a head?" Mr. Bryan denounced the doctrine that God has selected the Republican party to wage in His name a war of conquest. "There may be prophets," he remarked, "but you will pardon me if I express it as my deliberate opinion that when God gets ready to speak to the American people he will choose somebody beside Mark Hanna as his mouthpiece."

Mr. Bryan ridiculed the suggestion that the Philippines would furnish homes for the surplus population of the United States. "Think of it," he said: "60 people to the square mile here! When it is possible for people to pass freely from the Philippine Islands to the United States and from the United States to the Philippines there will be more Malays coming to this country to bring their Oriental habits and compete with American labor than there will be Americans to go over and live in the tropics."

Mr. Bryan believes that the Filipinos should be given independence. "We should treat them as we promised to treat the Cubans. We told the Cubans that we were fighting for liberty, not land. Let us tell the Filipinos that they are to stand up and be free and then say to all the world, 'Hands off, and let that republic work out its own destiny.' In his opinion the war could be ended at once upon the assurance of independence to the Filipinos, and there would be no humiliation to the United States in telling them now that they would be given their freedom. Mr. Bryan's ideal of the destiny of the American Republic is that "this nation may be able to stand erect and say at all times that it sympathizes with anybody who is willing to die for liberty. In every contest heretofore between republicanism and monarchy the American people have expressed their sympathy. When Greece was struggling to be free Webster and Clay exerted their eloquence in defense of a resolution pledging sympathy. When the Cubans were fighting for their liberty all parties declared the sympathy of the American people." Now, however, "when the British Government is attempting to take from the people of the Boer Republic the right to govern themselves, the people who believe in imperialism in the United States dare not say a word to express their sympathy."

This silence Mr. Bryan compared to a paralysis that is creeping over the nation. "If the United States," he declared, "enters upon a career of imperialism it will cease to be a moral factor in the world's progress. It enters upon a career of conquest it will not be in a position to raise its protest against that doctrine when applied by other nations."

Mr. Bryan's views on national finance were in the main the same which he has held for several years

past. He discussed the financial bill pending in the Senate and maintained that it would give the national banks control of the currency and create a dangerous "money trust."

Salute the Free Flag!

When the Transvaal war began, few would believe that the British Government had deceived and was betraying the English people into a war of conquest and greedy aggression. Gradually the misrepresentations spread broadcast by the British Government have been detected and discredited. Gradually the American press and the American people have found out the truth—that the cause of the republics is the cause of liberty, that the cause of Britain is the cause of brute force and greed and reaction. Gradually the last of those who admire Britain for the ideas which it represented and still represents in the main have come to realize that its triumphs in this war would be a blow at the cause of freedom everywhere; even in Britain itself.

More than a hundred years ago, in the last year of Washington's second Administration, there came to him an envoy from France to announce the birth of the republic there. Eager though Washington was to establish this new and weak nation in the friendship of the great powers of Europe that had combined to destroy the French Republic, he received the republic's envoy with these words:

Born in a land of liberty, having early learned its value, having engaged in a perilous conflict to defend it, having devoted the best years of my life to secure its permanent establishment in my country, my anxious recollections, my sympathetic feelings and my just wishes are irresistibly attracted whenever in any country I see an oppressed people unfurl the banner of freedom.

The precedent thus set has never been broken by the American people. It is not being broken now. And as the clouds of deceit and misrepresentation roll away, the standard of the republics in South Africa is seen to be indeed the "banner of freedom." The American people are saluting it, and they echo the hope in the eloquent words in President Kruger's despatch when British aggression at last precipitated war:

"I have faith that the sun of liberty will yet rise in South Africa as it rose in North America."

McKinley Getting Anxious.

Every month a ship sails from the western coast of Mexico to San Francisco, carrying from \$50,000 to \$75,000 in silver. The man who owns the silver is Daniel M. Burns, who is likely to be elected Senator from California.

The Legislature has been called to meet next Monday, January 29, for the purpose of electing a Senator. There has been a vacancy ever since Senator White's term expired last March. The effort of the Legislature to fill the vacancy resulted, as every one remembers, in a deadlock between Burns and U. S. Grant, jr., with the balance of power divided between other candidates. It is said that Burns is now to be elected and that the calling of the Legislature was really at the suggestion of President McKinley, who wants the tactical split in the State healed as soon as possible. This is the reason of the Governor's action, which is not based upon a fear that Quay will not be seated, as has been suggested.

One Phase of the White Man's Burden.

The latest reports of the famine in India show that the conditions are worse than had been previously supposed. The famine area has expanded until now about 20,000,000 are affected in British territory and about 27,000,000 in the native States. The scarcity of cattle, water and food is terrible. Some 3,250,000 people are now receiving relief, and the cost of this relief up to the end of March will be not less than \$20,000,000. The Government of India will have the sympathy of this country in the hard problem with which it has to deal. In our Porto Rico one fourth of the inhabitants are dependent for existence upon charity, and we are working hard to assimilate 10,000,000 Filipinos whose chronic condition is but little better than that of the famine stricken people of India.

It would help many Congressmen to have a resolution of sympathy for the Boers adopted, if there is no secret alliance between the Administration and the Government of Great Britain, why is Congress not allowed to pass one?

Civil Service for our Provincial Subjects.

In its annual report the Civil Service Commission recommends the application of the merit system to the new dependencies of the United States—Puerto Rico and the Philippines. The Philippine Commission, in its proclamation to Mr. McKinley's unwilling and unhappy subjects in our Far Eastern possessions, promised them an honest, economical and efficient civil service. This pledge, says the Civil Service Commission, cannot be fulfilled unless "the practice, with its corrupting influence, of distributing appointments as personal favors or political rewards, through which Spain lost her colonies, is superseded by a well administered merit system. The patronage system has been tried in this country and found wanting."

Evidently the Civil Service Commissioners are not satisfied with Senator Beveridge's assurances that the ward workers, committeemen and "all round political hustlers" identified with both parties in the United States are clamoring for a civil service administration in "our new possessions." They have never displayed enthusiasm over such a policy at home, and, despite Mr. Beveridge's omniscience, there has been no reason to believe they were eager to sacrifice themselves in the interest of an honest, efficient and economical administration in Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Indeed, there is a well founded suspicion that those imperialists who advocate the permanent retention of the Philippines because the islands will furnish homes for the "surplus population of the United States" had in mind the surplus office-seekers for whom places could not be found here.

It is to be feared that a party which is far from zealous in behalf of the civil service system at home will not be enthusiastic in establishing and maintaining it in the Philippines. As soon as the Filipinos have been shot and bayoneted into freedom it is likely the emigration of our "surplus population" of office-seekers will begin, and they will find "homes" for themselves in far off places in Manila and vicinity. If this should prove to be the result of American acquisition of the Philippines the natives will never be pacified. American carpet baggers, eager for spoils, are an affliction which not even an Asiatic can be expected to endure. And when they begin to flock from Ohio and other States specially favored by the President to the archipelago in search of "homes" they cannot find in the United States the Filipinos will have to contend with an invasion more terrible than any they have yet encountered. The American soldier, with his message of freedom wrapped around a rifle bullet, was 'bad enough; but the American carpet bagger who comes to prey upon the land is even worse. Unless a barrier is placed between our spoilsmen and the Filipinos they will be devoured and their experiences under Spanish rule will be as naught compared with what they will endure when the "overplus population" of Ohio office seekers lands at Manila. If the President was not lost to all sense of humanity he will protect his "benevolently assimilated" subjects in the Philippines from the horrible fate which hangs over them like a swarm of locusts hovering over the harvest field.

Republicans Split on Reciprocity.

There is a difference of opinion between the President and members of Congress over the various reciprocity treaties now pending that promises to develop into an Administration row before final action is had.

This division is due to the belief on the part of some leaders that these treaties give away too much duty and strike at the very principle on which a Republican high protective tariff is based.

The opposition comes from the New Englanders, who say the reduction given France on gloves, linen and cotton goods will injure local manufacturers; from the Pacific coast, where the fruit and olive industry is hard hit; from the middle West, where glass manufacturers have a portion of their tariff removed, and, finally, from a combination of interests that have appealed to their representatives in Congress to oppose the concessions.

On the other hand, it is asserted that the President is standing firm for the ratification of these treaties, which in advance had the approval of the Republican party in the law

which made it possible to negotiate them. The rejection of the treaties would be construed by the Administration as a rebuke and a repudiation of a policy heretofore advocated both in Congress and before the country.

So many objections have been made to these treaties that the President has held several conferences with members of influence for the purpose of whipping them into line.

While admitting that these treaties may operate unfavorably on a few industries, the President insists that, taken as a whole, they will increase American trade so materially that the whole country will reap the benefit. He is bringing much pressure to bear upon members to resist the importunities of their constituents and rally to the Administration's programme.

Germany Sets an Example.

It is impossible to read the results of Germany's discussion of the international laws of commerce with Great Britain, as described in Count von Bulow's speech in the Reichstag last week, without admiring the firm yet civilized and peace-insuring tone which the German Government took.

England's acts against German commerce were only a shade less high handed than her assaults upon us upon the high seas that culminated in the war of 1812. The German flag was insulted. The rights of German traders and merchants were insolently trampled. Instead of flying into a passion and laying her hand upon the sword hilt Germany quietly and courteously insisted upon instant apology, reparation and a pledge of good behavior where less demands would have been a compromise of honor and right, and suggested arbitration where the incompleteness of the code of international law makes the points at issue doubtful.

Great Britain yielded, and Germany achieved not a triumph over England but a triumph by peaceful means over English lawlessness and over German passion. No wonder the Reichstag "rang with cheers."

There is one statement in Count von Bulow's speech that ought on no account to be passed over. Said he:

Great Britain objected to the theory that goods on a neutral vessel, consigned from a neutral port to a neutral port, are never contraband. We left the matter open for future discussion.

In the present war this principle, by preventing Great Britain from any interference with trade at Delagoa Bay, might work her some harm, although that might be more than compensated by preventing her from becoming entangled in the complications sure to arise almost daily through her denial of the principle. For example, there is almost certain to be unpleasantness over the seizure last week of the German bark on its way to Delagoa Bay with flour.

Certainly the principle is nothing more than a statement of an axiom of common morals and common justice. When A and B are at war, how can that give either of them any right to interfere with trade between C and D, who are at peace with both and each other?

In standing up for this principle Germany showed that she is in touch and sympathy with civilization. By denying it Great Britain gave another proof of that same spirit which has plunged her into her short-sighted and greed-inspired attack upon the two republics.

Getting Rid of Roberts.

All the members of the House Committee on Roberts agreed that the evidence of his polygamous practices was overwhelming and that he was unfit to be a United States Representative. But a majority of the members were for refusing to admit him, while a minority insist that to refuse to admit him is a violation of the Constitution and that the only legal way to get rid of him was to admit him and then forthwith expel him. To those who think that this is mere hair splitting it may be suggested that if a jury should find a man guilty of murder in the first degree there would be somewhat of a difference between the members of the jury forthwith opening fire upon the condemned with revolvers and waiting for the sheriff to perform the duty of putting him to death in the legally appointed way.

OHIO capitalists have recently put \$3,000,000 in the gold fields of Lumpkin county, Georgia, and are enthusiastic over the mining prospects of the State.

The Holy Year.

The din of war and of war's "excursions and alarms" is the probable cause that the important event known throughout Catholicity as the opening of the Holy Year has been allowed by the paper to pass by with such scant notice. The word Jubilee in this instance is derived from the Hebrew *yobel*, signifying a well known sacred institution among the Jews celebrated every fiftieth year. In this Sabbatical year slaves and servants were released from bondage, debts were remitted, lands were restored to their owners, prisoners were pardoned, and a multitude of philanthropic theories were carried into practice. The word *yobel* signifies a sort of horn, the blasting of which announced the opening of the Semitic New Year. In the Roman Catholic Church the Jubilee, founded upon the Jewish ideal, was not formally instituted until the reign of Boniface VIII., who issued for the year 1300 a plenary indulgence to all pilgrims who visited thirty times the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul, if they were Romans, and fifteen times if they were strangers. Clement VI. forty-three years later, made the Jubilee recur every fiftieth year, and added to the churches to be visited the splendid cathedral-basilica of St. John of Lateran. According to Villani, during the Jubilee of 1300 not less than 200,000 pilgrims flocked to Rome. Among the more prominent of them were Charles of Valois, Charles Martel, King of Hungary, and Dante, who on this occasion represented the illustrious city which had the great honor to be his birthplace.

The Popes were at Avignon when the second Jubilee was promulgated, but Cola di Rienzi induced Clement VI. to grant to the Roman basilicas the same indulgences that would have been bestowed upon them had the Pontiff been at the Vatican. The Popes were back in the Eternal City when the third Jubilee occurred under Urban VI., but neither this Jubilee nor the succeeding one under Boniface IX. was very successful. By this time the Jubilee was decreed to take place every succeeding twenty-fifth year. Pope Martin V., in 1450, issued an invitation to all Christian princes and peoples throughout the then known world to visit Rome and win remission of their sins by penance and repentance. The Bishops, the parochial clergy, and above all the friars, received special instructions to awaken general enthusiasm, with the result that the crowd of pilgrims was so great, and ordinary accommodation was so far exceeded, that thousands had to sleep in the streets and piazzas, and even in the boats upon the Tiber. Unfortunately, the pest broke out, and a vast number of pilgrims lost their lives. "The people fell dead in the streets like flies," says a contemporary, "and never was there seen so much misery and horror before." The climax of misery came in November when there was a terrible overflow of the Tiber, and the remaining pilgrims had to gain their indulgences by visiting the various churches in boats.

The early years of this century were passed in a very disastrous and confused manner, and as Pope Pius VI. was a prisoner of the French there was no celebration of the Jubilee. Leo XII. reopened the Sacred Gate in 1825, in the presence of a great concourse of pilgrims and of the great grandfather and grandmother of the present King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel IV., and Maria Theresa of Naples. There was no Jubilee in 1850, some writers to the contrary notwithstanding, for Pope Pius IX. was still in exile at Gaeta, and the Jubilee of 1875 was for political reasons celebrated privately, even the ceremony of breaking open the Holy Door being omitted.

The Jubilee of 1893 is more fortunate. At Christmas the universally venerated Leo XIII. unclosed the Sacred Door with all the majestic ceremonial that characterizes great Pontifical functions. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony of a scene praised by Protestant and some anti-Papal Italian writers as one of the most imposing imaginable, except the sudden and rather disorderly scramble into the vast church of some 30,000 to 40,000 persons the moment the Holy Door was thrown open.

It is proposed to lay a cable 403 miles long between the Shetlands and Iceland. The cable will be of particular service to American, English, French and Norwegian fishermen, who carry on their trade on a large scale in the neighborhood of Iceland.

The Idol of Pretoria.

Kruger is more than ever the popular idol at Pretoria. The whole history of the Transvaal centers around this indomitable old burgher President and nearly every day some fresh incident of his life is passed from lip to lip by his admirers.

Money has played a curious part in Mr. Kruger's career. It must be remembered that the Transvaal was once actually annexed to the British Empire, and that at that time Kruger and other Boers took office under the British Government. Kruger retained his office some time after he had concerned himself in the reform movement, he finally resigned his position on being refused an increased remuneration for which he had repeatedly applied. It is a curious possibility that if Oom Paul had been given that raise in his salary he might still have been a loyal British subject and the present war might never have occurred.

HIS NERVE.

A good story is told of Mr. Kruger as a young man, which shows that he was quite able to take care of himself. Once when out hunting on foot Mr. Kruger, after climbing to the top of a kopje, of natives, who were then running toward him, some to climb the hill, others branching out to surround him. He knew that those on the flat could cut him off before he could descend, and that his only chance lay in "bluff." Stepping on to the outermost edge in full view of the enemy, he calmly laid down his rifle, drew off first one and then the other of his home made hide boots (in those poorer days worn without socks), and, after quietly knocking the sand out of them, drew them on again. By this time the natives had "topped to observe him. He then picked up his rifle again, and turning to an imaginary force behind the kopje, waved to the right and then to the left, as though directing them to charge round each end of the hill. The next instant the Kaffirs were in full retreat.

A HOT TEMPER.

When things upset his Honor the President he gets into a terrible temper. During the early part of 1896, when the question of the release on bail of the Reform prisoners seemed to be of grave moment, a well known Pretoria man, friendly to the Government, called upon President Kruger and urged the advisability of allowing the prisoners out on bail, and with considerable lack of tact explained that it was well known that the President's humane nature inclined him to be lenient, but that the malign influence of others was believed to be swaying him in the matter. The old President jumped up in a huff and said: "Ja, ja, ja! You always say it is somebody else! First it was Jonsson who did everything; then it was Nellmappur, and then it was Leyds. Well, Jonsson is dead; Nellmappur is dead; Leyds is in Europe! Who is it now?"

Even in the meetings of the Transvaal Parliament he frequently loses his temper and clears out of the house in a great passion. One day one of the members declared that the public works were badly administered. Then the President dashed down the papers in front of him and stalked out of the Raad, after emphatically denying that money had been wasted. On another occasion he banged out of the Raad because some one suggested that a minute keeper was necessary. At yet another time he cried out: "If any one does not believe me, let him call me a liar at once!" The matter under discussion was official salaries. The President was in favor of increase, and declared that if there was a falling off in the revenue he would at once reduce the salaries.

TRIBUTE FROM AN ENEMY.

An English officer who had frequent occasion to meet the doughty Dutchman has without losing any of his loyalty to the Queen, been much impressed by Mr. Kruger, and thus describes him: "Picturesque, as the figure of one who by his character and will made and held his people; magnificent, as one who in



MASTER AND MAN.

the face of the blackest fortune never wavered from his aim or faltered in his effort; who, with a courage that seemed and still seems fatuous, but which may well be called heroic, stood up again to the might of the greatest empire in the world."

To the bravery of the Boers he also pays generous tribute. "It must be remembered," he says, "to their everlasting credit, that they, as did the Southerners in the American Civil War, robbed the cradle and the grave to defend their country. Boys who were mere children bore rifles very nearly as long as themselves; old men, who had surely earned by a life of hardship and exposure an immunity from such calls, jumped on their horses and rode without hesitation and without provision to fight for their independence. None dare belittle the spirit which moved them to take up arms against the greatest Power in the world. Their ignorance may have been great, but not so great as to blind them to the fact that they were undertaking an unequal task."

COMIC OPERA PARLIAMENT.

Despite their bravery, the Boers are a remarkably simple and unsophisticated people. To read through their Parliamentary reports is simply a diversion to an American, for subjects are discussed by the Raad which could never be discussed in our Congress at Washington.

On one occasion a debate took place upon the clause that members should appear in the House in broadcloth and having white neckties. Some wore a Tom Thumb variety and others wore scarfs. This was a state of things to be deplored, and he considered that the Raad should put its foot down and define the size and shape of neckties!

On another occasion a protracted discussion took place on the Postal Report. The Conservatives were opposed to erecting mail boxes on the lamp posts in Pretoria, on the ground that they were extravagant and inefficient.

One old Dopper said he could not see why people wanted to be always writing letters. He wrote none himself. In the days of his youth he had written a letter, and had not been afraid to travel so miles and more on horseback and by wagon to post it, and now people complain if they had to go one mile! One day a company applied for permission to erect an aerial train from the mine to its mill. On this a member asked whether an aerial train was a balloon, or whether it could fly through the air, while another expressed his objection to a word in the application, "particpeeren" (participate), as not being Dutch, and to him unintelligible. "I can't believe the word is Dutch," he said. "Why have I never come across it in the Bible if it is?"

TRUTHS FROM AN OUTLANDER.

"Now that the war is on," said Henry Simon, who was in business in Johannesburg up to the outbreak of war, to a New York Sun reporter the other day, "it is just as well to tell the unvarnished truth about some things. There would not have been any war had not Cecil Rhodes and a coterie of moved English Outlanders spent most of their time since the Jameson raid in trying to persuade all the other Outlanders in the Transvaal that Kruger was treating them outrageously. And today, with all their seditious preaching, about the only support that England has in the Transvaal, comes from her own subjects. The Americans, Russians, Germans, French, and others resident there are with the Boers to a man."

"One doesn't have to look far for the reason for this state of affairs. Before the war began all the Outlanders were employed, and were making money. Therefore they were contented. All the conditions were not as they would have liked to have them, but they were bearable. Heavy taxes were imposed, to be sure, and the Boer Government, believing that the running of the Government was its own business, spent the money raised by taxation as it saw fit. There isn't one Outlander in a hundred

in the Transvaal who has any idea of making that country his home.

"So long as it was possible to make good money we were satisfied, knowing that if we did not want to pay the taxes imposed, or meet the other conditions imposed, all we had to do was to stop appropriating a part of the wealth of the country to ourselves and get out, with a Boer blessing. The fact that none of us left willingly, should be sufficient proof that we weren't so terribly oppressed."

"If Milner had not demanded of Kruger at the Bloemfontein conference suzerainty as well as the franchise, Kruger would have met the British demands as to the franchise, and there wouldn't have been any war, despite the Rhodes agitation. Knowing which side brought about the war, and that the business interests of all of us were knocked into a cocked hat by it, it's not to be wondered at that the majority of the Outlanders are with the Boers."

Wolcott's Diatribe.

Editor Sentinel: Perhaps the most unwarranted and illogical speech ever made in the United States Senate was that made by Senator Wolcott in reply to Senator Pettigrew on Tuesday, the 16th inst. Mr. Pettigrew made no reference to Mr. Wolcott, yet the latter spoke of Mr. Pettigrew in a manner which well deserved personal chastisement. But let the question of bad manners pass. The Senator from Colorado would kill the Filipinos and then treat. But suppose the enemy is stubborn and fights to the last man, how then could he treat? He calls the language of the Senator from South Dakota intemperate, which is amusing in view of the diatribe of the Senator from Colorado. His grandiloquent talk about the great problems to face us when the war is over is all rot. The solution is easy. Cut the Gordian knot by letting the people of the Philippines govern themselves. There are good, bad and indifferent people in the United States he says, and of course the Senator from Colorado is good. "No God be merciful to me a sinner," about him.

There are discontented people in the United States, he adds. They are the bad ones. If the Senator knew a little more of sociology he would know that discontent is at the root of progress. Stagnancy brings corruption. Where it is eternally stagnant "the very deep does rot." Disapproval of the Administration is hatred of the flag with Mr. Wolcott. Aye, there's the rub. The Administration may violate the Constitution, and turn its back on the Declaration of Independence, yet you must not criticize it because then you hate the flag and the Government. This was the philosophy of the Stuarts. We know their history and their end. Upon what meat doth our Caesar feed that he is grown so great? Verily on the carrion food of patronage. Constitutional government has departed and the personal government of the patronage dispenser, ex Post Office clerk, Wm. McKinley, is substituted in its stead. But a nation cannot be bribed.

The President will build up the waste places, says Mr. Wolcott. Why then pull them down? And he will open the schools and the churches after his soldiers have looted them. I say his soldiers advisedly. And the President, says Mr. Wolcott, considers the Filipinos as people whom Providence has brought under our jurisdiction. Judge Day says we bought them for \$20,000,000. Senator Tom Carter says we'll keep them if it pays, and not otherwise.

Where are you all, gentlemen, on this question of imperialism? Mr. Wolcott says we shall stumble and fall, and pick ourselves up, and make mistakes in dealing with colonialism. No wonder the Filipinos object to being experimented on by novices. Why not let them stumble and fall and make mistakes and pick themselves up again in developing self governing institutions, as our forefathers have done, and as we are still doing. Senator Wolcott has in one sentence given the whole case of the Imperialists away. And so I leave them, and so will the American people.

F. M. DORAN.